The Union it must be preserved. Democratic Union State Convention

At a called meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee it was unanimously resolved, in pursuance of the me-honored usages of the party, that the Democracy of Indiana be requested to appoint delegates to a State Convention to be held on Wednesday, the EIGHTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, to take into consideration the condition of the country and adopt such action in regard to the nom-Ination of candidates for State officers, to be elected in October next, as may be deemed advisable. The Committee decided as a basis of representation in the Convention, that each county should be entitled to one delegate for every two hundred and fifty votes cast against Mr. Lescota at the Presidential election of 1660, and one additional delegate for every fraction of one hundred and twenty-five votes and over. The Committee cordially invite all citizens of Indiana to participate in the election of delegates to the Convention, and to take part in its proceedings, who are opposed to the political policy o the present Administration-all who are in favor of the .e-establishment of the Union as it was and the supremacy of the Constitution as made by the fathere of the Republic. By order of the Committee. N. B. PALMER, Chairman.

Indianapolis, October 8 1861. The following is the apportionment of delegates to which

each county is entitled a	
COUNTIES. DELEGATES.	COUNTIES. DELEGAT
Adams 4	Lawrence
Allen	Madison
Bartholomew 8	Marion
Benton 1	Marshall
Boone 7	Martin
Blackford 2	Miami
Brown 3	Monroe
Carroll 6	Montgomery
Cass 8	Morgan
Clark 10	Newton
Clay 6	Noble
Clinton 6	Obje
Crawford 4	Orange
Daviess 6	Owen
Dearborg 10	Parke
Decatur 7	Perry
Dekalbarran 6	Pike
Delaware 5	Porter
Dubois 6	Posey
Elkhart 8	Pulaski
Favette 4	Putnami
Floyd 9	Randolph
Fountain 6	Ripley
Fulton 4	Kush
Franklin 9	Scott
Others, 7	Shelby
Grant 5	Spencer
Grenne 6	Stark
Hamilton 5	St. Joseph
Harrison 8	Steuben
	Sullivan
Hancock	Switzerland
Henry 5	Trpton
	Union
Huntington 6	
Jackson 8	Vanderburgh
Jasper 1	Vermillion
Jag 4	
Jefferson 7	Wabash
Jennings 5	Warren
Johnson 7	Warrick
Knox 7	Washington
Kosciusko 6	Wayne
Lagrange 3	Wells
Lake 2	White
Laporte 8	Whitley
or produced a story as willer	Water to the second of

Total-----From Washington.

It gives us great pleasure to state, according to the latest accounts, that Washington is still safe, and that the President and his Cabinet are in a high state of composure in view of impending events. The army on the Potomac has not yet made an onward movement to Richmond, and it is now occupied, as it has been for the last six months, in watching the Capital.

Affairs in Kentucky. In reference to the reported advance movements of the Federal army in Kentucky and a sanguinary battle at Green River, the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday remarks from information derived from the "highest authority:" "There has been no advance on our side; no attack from the enemy, and of course no battle. Further, it is not probable the Federal troops will move forward for two weeks to come. General BUELL returned from Green River to Louisville on Wednesday, where he has since been quietly attending to his business."

A Republican Witness. The Cincinnati Commercial is very indignant because we published a communication referring

to the causes of the war and says "the meanest lie of the age is that the Republicans party made the war." Judge CAMPBELL, a man whose integrity has never been questioned and whose statement has never been disputed, says the three Southern Commissioners left Washington in April last with the assurances of Mr. SEWARD that Fort Sumter should be surrendered. If this understanding had been carried out in good faith it is not at all probable that the rebellion or "revolution," as Mr. SEWARD and the Commercial terms it, would ever have assumed its present magnitude, nor would it have been attended with the frightful cost of blood and treasure which has already followed the war. In regard to the causes, character and probable results of the fearful strife in which the Government is now engaged, we desire, for the instruction of the Commercial to produce the opinions of Mr. SEWARD, the premier of the Administration and the brains of the Republican party. In his instructions to Mr. ADAMS, the Minister to England, dated the 10th of April, three days before the fall of Fort Sumter, and the day the Southern Commissioners withdrew from Washington, Mr. SEWARD used these precise and remarkable words:

"The President willingly accepts the doctrine as true, that the Federal Government can not reduce the seceding States to obedience by con And adds:

"Only an imperial or despotic government could subjugate, thoroughly, disaffected and in-surrectionary members of the State." He thinks the only remedy a National Con-vention "to remove all obstacles to reunion," and

"The President will not aggravate existing evils by attempts at coercion, which must assume the form of direct war against any of the revolu-

In the light of this policy and the deliberately expressed opinions of the Pre ident in regard to the attempt to "subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the State," we inquire of the Commercial whether it is injuring the cause of the country to discuss the causes of the war, its effects upon the Government and the means to be employed to terminate it? Does the Commercial regard Mr. Lixcorn "a scoundrel" for publishing, "in these times," the policy and opinions of the Administration in April last and which furnishes no pleasing picture of the future

to the true Republican and patriot?

Causes of the War. The Cincinnati Commercial says that if "a man of ordinary intelligence" charges "that the Republicans made this war * * knows that he is circulating lies which are calculated to injure the cause of his country," and for publishing them "is a scoundrel." In the same paper we find a puff of Tapagow Weep in connection with the republication of one of his letters from Europe. This same Mr. WEED, who has long been one of the most prominent leaders in the Republican and Whig parties, discussed the causes of the war and attributed them to the perverseness and short sightedness of the leading Republicans. According to the Commercial's standard of judgment Mr. WEED must therefore be a "scoundrel" and has circulated "lies" "calculated to injure the cause of his country." That the recollection of the Commer cial may be retreshed as to the fact, we copy the following in reference to Mr. WEED's opinions

from the Chicago Times. Thurlow Weed once in a while blurts truths Thurlow Weed once in a while blurts truths which are miserably unpalatable to his parth friends and ugly testimony against them when they are brought up for trial before the country. For example, certain party friends of his have been striving with all their might to cast from their own shoulders all responsibility for the commencement of the war, and fasten it upon southmencement of the war, and histen it upon south-ern secession leaders. Right here let us pin them with testimony of Mr. Weed. We presume no one denies that it was in the power of Congress which met on the first Monday in December, 1860, to avoid war. They could have avoided it by the passage of either the Crittenden, or Bor-

Weed was in favor of the passage of some ent. You meet them everywhere; at Willard's, one of these sets of propositions, but he could on the avenue, in the galleries of the halls of not induce his party friends in Congress to Congress, at the restaurants and at the reviews.

Lt is amusing, or it would be if it were not irritating, to hear them talk about the Slidell affair.

Letter of one of their number in the words that "this Union would not be worth a rush with- waves, but the land also, and that whatever deout a little blood-letting." It was after the war mands she makes will be "cheerfully" acceded to had begun, and after Mr. Weed had comprehend by Mr. Seward. ed something of its prospective magnitude, that in bitterness of soul, he uttered this testimons against his party friends. "Congress adjourned having done and said nothing to strengthen and courage the Union men of the Border States. The great and powerful States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee were lost to the Union, while three other States, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, are struggling to maintain their po-sitions in it, because the Republican press and the Republican Representatives were beguited into

Dispatches have been sent all over the country, saying that the amount expended abroad for circumstances of the day, without reference to arms since the rebellion, is \$22,000,000. This can hardly be true. Such an expenditure would involve an appalling amount of profligacy and THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDKLI ABSOLUTE-

The foregoing we copy from the editorial columns of the Cincinnati Commercial. We inquire umns of the Cincinnati Commercial. We inquire of that print whether the Republicans who have been guilty of this "proffigacy and theft," would lieve that England will disgrace herself by a denot be scoundrels enough to bring on a war for the purpose of robbing the public treasury. mend so utterly impossible of fulfillment as this, and, as an ultimatum, so extremely offensive. the purpose of robbing the public treasury.

OR STAND TOGETHER. -In 1851-2 DANIEL WEB- can be prepared to plunge into a wasting, profit-STER uttered the following, which furnishes a less and dangerous war, as the ally of the most scandalous rebellion in the history of mankind.

"If I have attempted to expound the Constitution, I have attempted to expound that which I have studied with diligence and veneration from my early manhood to the present day. If I have endeavored to defend and uphold the Union of States, it is because my fixed judgment and my unalterable affections have impelled me, and still impel me, to regard that Union as the only security for general prosperity and national glory. Yes, gentlemen, the constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall to-

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

Mr. Seward's Settlement of the Trent Case-New | this matter with eminent ability, nagacity, digniand Perplexing Questions ready to arise with ty and decorum. England-Unsuccessful attempt of Mr. Seward MR. LINCOLN WILL NEVER MAKE REPARATION OR to procure from England some equivalent for the Surrender we have made-Faint prospect of a change in our Foreign Relations. WASHINGTON, December 30, 1861.

tay the amouncement that the Slidell affair has en settled in a manner honorable to this counnot approved by the Government. A Governnent censor was appointed, under whose eye all fispatches had to pass. By the orders of the Government he suppressed everything that would have conveyed to the public any intimation that the Government had met with any reverse, either in the field of battle or the field of diplomacy Mr. Raymond, the editor of the New York Times, has placed it upon record that on the night following the battle of Bull Run he wrote a dispatch to his paper and placed it in the telegraph office at Washington, announcing the true result of the engagement, and that the Government suppressed , and sent to the country instead the statement that the result was a victory. The same thing has been done on numberless ocsasions since. The telegraph here only sends such intelligence as it is agreeable to the Government officials to read. Hence the announcement alluded to in the

beginning of this paragraph.

The Trent affair is "settled" so far as it in the nower of Mr. Seward to settle it. But no sooner has this question been disposed of than another springs up in its place, which will prove equal ly perplexing, and may result in what England hoped, would result from the Trent case, namely; an open rupture with this country. I refer now to the closing of the harbor of Charleston with sunken vessels filled with stone. England, havng taught us one lesson in international law, is w about to teach us another. Such is the tone and language which one now hears in all the fornational flag trailed so low in the dust as at present. It is now openly declared here, on good auhority, that the English government regards this ue mode of destroying a harbor in which every commercial nation on the globe is interested not only as a palpable violation of international law, but also as a confession on our part that we have not the ships necessary to maintain such a blockade on the southern coast as is alone recognized by the laws of nations as a valid and effectual blockade. It is said that the British Minister here either has now, or will have very soon, inours that the former can no longer regard the outhern ports as blockaded in the manner reired by the rules of international law, namely: pintly by the representatives in Washington of and Slidell. the three great powers of England, France and Spain, all of whom have a joint interest in the

bassadors at the demand of England. There is a great deal of feeling excited by this unexpected assume a confident tone in defence of the act of their colleague. The papers supposed to be in the support of the Administration do the same. But almost all the members of Congress, and all the leading men here from all parts of the country, condemn the indecent haste and shameful alacrity with which we have been made to cringe

before the horrors of a foreign war. It is no secret here that, in the conversations rhich took place before Christmas between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, the latter endeavored to etters of Lewis Cass and Caleb Cushing had proved to a demonstration that we were justified that had manliness enough to resist an arrogant would, furthermore, promise not to interfere in the contest between the North and the South. But Lord Lyons insisted that what the British Government demanded was the unconditional surrender of the men who had been taken from under the protection of her flag; and he would make no terms whatever with Mr. Seward. And on this basis the affair has been "settled."

It is no settlement, however. The only effect of Mr. Seward's meek acquiescence in the arro-gant demands of England will be to convince that nation that we are too weak to resist any demand that she may see proper to make upon us.
The readers of the Times may depend upon it,
we have not yet seen the end of the affair of the

You will be glad to learn that the expediency of making a clean sweep of all our foreign Ministers, and supplying their places with men qualified for the business, is being seriously talked of among the members of the Cabinet. The proposition for making the change is said to have emanated from a Western member of the Cabinet, the last man in that body, indeed, judging from his position, who would be suspected of wishing to meddle with foreign affairs. But the shameful manner in which the country is represented, or it her misrepresented, in all foreign nations, is You will be glad to learn that the expedi nanner in which the country is represented, or it her misrepresented, in all foreign nations, is now becoming so painfully evident that no one can be blind to it. This is another of the sins for which the Secretary of State will have to answer. That functionary, by the way, is making a fine record for himself for the future historian. That functionary, by the way, is making a five record for himself for the future historian. His eagerness to lop off the right arm of our naval strength by offering to give up the right of privateering—his appointment as foreign Ministers of men ignorant as babes of the very elements of diplomacy—his obstinacy in refusing to acknowledge that we are at war, or to accord to the Southern States the rights of belligerents even so far as to exchange prisoners—his letter to the Governors of the States, publishing to the world the defenceless condition of our scapor; towns, and regarded in England as a menace and a threat—and to crown all his unconditional sur-

The Trent Affair-Specimens of Lofty and Ground Tumbling.

We present, for the instruction of the reader as to the fallibility of the professedly infallible press, a few specimens of a wonderful change of opinion upon issues of public policy and international law. which could be extended so as to include the Republican press of the country generally, if proof the popular idea that they discharged their first of that kind was necessary to show with what faand highest duty in standing on the Chicago cility the apologists and supporters of the Administration can jump from one extreme to another to adapt themselves to the exigencies and

LY OUT OF THE QUESTION.

[From the New York Herald, Dec. 17.] The surrender of those notorious traitors, Ma-Limited as are our ideas of the dignity and honesty of the British Government, it seems to be THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION MUST FALL absurd to suppose that upon a shallow pretext she THE RESTORATION OF THE REBEL EMISSARIES-MR. SEWARD DISCHARGES HIS DCTY WITH SAGACITY, DIGNITY AND DECORUM.

> [From the Herald, Dec. 29.) The ultimatim of England upon the Trent affair, involving the restoration of our rebel emis-saries-Mason, Slidell, MacFarland and Eustisto the protection of the British flag, has been acceded to, and the clouds of a foreign war which were gathering, flashing and muttering in our eastern horizon have vanished as suddenly as the mimic thunders and lightnings of the stage. The official correspondence, facts and arguments on both sides are before our readers. The record of our Government is clear, consistent and satisfactory. Mr. Seward has discharged his duty in

APOLOGY.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Dec 16.] On this subject one sentiment is as good as a hundred. If we know the feeling of the Presi-The telegraph here has sent all over the coundent, the Cabinet and the people, the required by the announcement that the Slidell affair has apology and "reparation" will be made—never! What Captain Wilkes did was justified by the try, and that by this settlement a war with Eng- law of nations, by the law of England, as laid land has been averted; and, furthermore, that the down by Lord Stowell and other of her eminent terms of the settlement are a matter of congratu | jurists; and, more than all, by the practice of lation on every hand. You will remember that England. Under such circumstances we hesitate some months ago the telegraph here was placed not to say that, sooner than humble the nation by nothing allowed to pass over the wires that was faithless England, we shall yield to the last necesity, and battle with her on the question. MR. LINCOLN ALWAYS IN FAVOR OF REPARATION

AND APOLOGY. [From the Press, December 30.] It is well known that when Mr. Lincoln was informed of the arrest of the traitors on board the Trent, he anticipated the trouble which has grown out of this proceeding, and signified his villingness, rather than increase surrounding perils and impending difficulties, to send them forward on their voyage. Even amidst the acclamations that applauded the act he declared that he regarded their capture as utterly insignificant in omparison with the great interests that might be amaged by their imprisonment. He has now taken the responsibility, and he will be sustained

CAN NEVER BE SURRENDERED. [From the N. Y. Times, Dec 12.]

One can easily see how the matter may be so handled as to make infinite mischief. But it can hardly be expected that our actions are to be influenced by any such factitious consequences. deal of genuine smarting under what may be looked upon as an insult and an injury. Let us allow something for this. It is just to leave a margin for feeling natural to a proud and imperious nation. Local sentiments and associations are always more potent than general con victions. But, making due allowance for this, eign legations in this city. Truly, never was the we take final stand on the acknowledged rectitude of our position. If popular passion is to be allowed to contravene a right in the law of mations, we accept any issue that may result. Of course the status can not be restored-the Confederate emissaries can never be surrendered.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED RECTITUDE OF OUR POSITION [From the Times, Dec. 30]

Mr. Seward's masterly dispatch demonstrates very clearly that, while we might have justified the act of Captain Wilkes by British precedents structions from his government to announce to it would have been at the expense of the great principles of maratime law to which the United States have always adhered, and to which they would long since have secured the assent of the by the actual presence of ships of war; and that whole world, but for the opposition of Great they intend to raise the blockade forthwith. It Britain. Those principles are worth to us a is said also that this announcement is to be made thousand-fold more than the persons of Mason

Mr. SEWARD's long argument in the case amounts to nothing. No result is accomplished I need not say that this arrogant tone would by it. England demanded the surrender of the never have been assumed had it not been for the "four gentlemen" upon the ground that their conditional surrender of the Confederate Am- arrest had been made under circumstances which violated maritime law and insulted her flag. Our termination of the negotiation. The members of Government surrenders them under this demand, the Cabinet, particularly Welles and Cameron, or after an intimation that such a demand would be made formally. The British Minister receives the "gentlemen," regardless of the motives or considerations which influenced our Government to surrender them, and without being committed to any construction which our representative placed upon the laws of nations or the past issues between the two Governments. England has gained the point she made, the surrender of obtain from the former some equivalent for the great concession which he intended to make. The protection of her flag by an American armed vessel, and we have surrendered them without any seizing and holding the rebel envoys. The concession on the part of the English authorities blood of the nation was up, too. There is no to the construction we placed upon the issues in question that the whole American people would volved in our past controversies upon national have rallied to the support of an administration rights or to the reasons which we presented as lemand that would never have been made had it having induced their surrender. The result is not been for our internal distractions. Thus for- that we have gained nothing, and we lose the tified, Mr. Seward agreed to give up the rebel rebels not only, over whose capture there was envoys, provided England would accede to the American doctrine on the right of search, and Taxation in the Future.

The Chicago Times says: "Hitherto the most nerous taxes have been for State, county and local purposes. The taxes for Federal uses have been imperceptible, because they were indirect.
This will not be so hereafter. To meet the future permanent wants of the Government, the Secrepermanent wants of the Government, the Secre-tary of the Treasury estimates that at least two hundred and ten millions of dollars will be neces-sary, only forty millions of which will be from m-direct taxes. The remaining one hundred and seventy millions must be raised by direct taxes, and it is proposed that this shall be done by a levy of one per cent. on all real and persona property and six per cent. on domestic manufac ures. In addition, it is suggested that, for contingencies, a poll tax of one dollar on each voter shall be levied. Taxes will, altogether, be something to think of in the future."

DRAFT THE NEGROES .- There is one way which Congress could get rid of the offensive pe-titions which the niggerous Republican-Abolition-ists are sending to that body. Pass a law requir army to any extent, unless holdi and some plan ought to be adopted whereby they could be compelled to render the country a service, instead of being a disgrace to the age they live in.—Macomb Eagle.

JENNINGS COUNTY .- In the proceedings of the Democratic Convention of Jennings county, as ublished in the Sentinel it should have appeared that, upon motion of Thomas J. Riley, the dele threat—and to crown all his unconditional sur-render of the rebel envoys solely on the ground of present expediency; these, to use the mildest form of expression, are not the marks of a great statesman. It is a singular fact that there are a

Thoughts of a Soldier.

ROMNEY, Dec. 28, 1861. MR. Entron: You kept your promise-am sorregiment left before they were advised of my kindness toward them.

ters for the uncertain accommodations awaiting as here, but if we were sorry then, we were both lowest order of the late inhabitants of this vil

greater falsehood has never been uttered. as before the sound of the first Union musket country. He died of dissipation. was echoed along the river bank and through the Bardstown also boasts of able and eloquent distrong arms are gone to swell the ranks of the vis, Bishop Flaget and Bishop Spaulding, and secession army, but the old and feeble, the woears, and insult the Union soldiers with sneers here. The celebrated John Fitch, from whom it and taunts which make the blood boil. They is said Fulton derived the idea of steam naviga-severally occupy their respective homes, and if an Union officer or soldier seeks a lodging or meal, although ready with Union gold to pay for it, the doors are rudely closed, except by such as Legacies," a work which proved him a philosoare driven by want to receive you, and they do it with an insulting apology, that it is "humiliating to them to take bearders," reminding you at the was his. He removed to St. Louis and was dissome time of their departed aristocratic ele- tinguished as an editor of the St. Louis Intelligen-

justly forfeited to the Government, when they are sented this district in Congress in 1859 and 1860. and why are they suffered to say it is a disgrace ern Confederacy and may share in its destiny, but to feed an Union soldier for pay, even, and re his history is yet to be written. Louis Phillippe main unmolested? Why this great tenderness for | was in Bardstown several months during his exile the families of men who swell the ranks of the from France.

has been appointed to command here, and when olics, and by far the most loval, were formerly he arrives he will understand a soldier's wants Whigs, but during the lawless "Know Nothing and know how to provide for them, so long as he tirade united their fortunes with the Democratic has Hoosier soldiers and Hoosier bayonets to en- party, where they still stand. force his commands and demands.

when our troops entered. Their youngest child, tive. tected with Union bayonets, while miserable accommodation is hired to Union officers at the rate \$4 50 per week, and at that rate, the very fire wood which is burned in the house. this letter would be lengthened too much, of ding for themselves? But as has already been re- Walter, Win. C. Vance. marked, there is a better time coming, when a due and proper regard to the wants of our soldiers,

to the families of traitors. A time is coming when Union soldiers will not be told by a Provost Marshal, clothed with a "little and very brief authority," that be has been invested with his office expressly to protect private property, the private property of men who would cut our throats. When will the public mind be educated to the point of declaring to those in power that "traitors have no rights which should or ought to be respected." Such things as exist here are enough to dampen the ardor of Union soldiers and discourage them in their efforts to putdown rebellion and protect the Government— but again let it be said, "there is a better time

This country for many miles around abounds n all the products necessary to subsist an army, but if rumor can be believed, passes have been given to parties to drive their cattle beyond the lines of our army toward the enemy, that they may be out of the reach of the Federal soldier, and serves to feed our enemies.

It is also currently reported that persons taken with arms are only required to take an oath, to be allowed to go their way again, under protection of a pass from the authorities, the old farce again, of "swearing the rattlesnake not to bite anybody and turning him loose." Does anybody believe that the Confederate authorities would allow such men to respect such an obligation, forced upon them, even if the parties themselves feel that when he risks his life to capture a rebel. James Ferguson. he will have some other guarantee than an oath; that he will not be required to do the work over again-then will he spring with life and zeal to the contest, and always return from it victorious. But enough of grumbling.

The signs of the times indicate that the Gov rnment must disavow the arrest of the Confedeate Commissioners and return them, or else Great Britain will take a part in the contest. To disayow that Commodore Wilkes was directed to make the arrest, is easy enough, if the facts war-

essel or to the Confederates-never. As a Government we should always have the urage to do what is right, however often it mpel us to acknowledge our error, but we should not even do right upon threat of compulsion. tinguished Kentuckian once said: "He could not be compelled to say he loved his own mother, but would promptly give the lie to any one who denied that he did." The application is easy. The English Government, with many professions of kindness for the American people, still smarts more the recollection of two unsuccessful wars with our people, and for years past has manifested an increasing jealousey of our growing power and prosperity. We are regarded as the rival of England, and when English pride is hurt and English upidity assailed, we must expect an English growl. True it may reluctantly be followed by a declaration of war, but disastrous as a foreign war t this time might be, better let it come that forfeit our self-respect and the respect of the whole world for our nationality, by the surrender of known traitors into the hands of anti-American mpathisers, and that, too, under compulsion. The very act of surrender would give greater imetus to treason and greater confidence to traitors sition and our principles, let success or defeat su self-respect and are entitled to the respect of the sideration, condemn such a policy, and will never ivilized world.

Yours, &c., our Army Correspondence - Bardstown, Kentucky, its Attractions and Historical Reminiscences.

BARDSTOWN, KY., Dec. 25, 1861. Entrop Sextinel: Bardstown is one of the nost remarkable places in the West, famous for s eminent men, fine churches and educational

From inquiry I learn that Bardstown was lo cated in 1788 by the Legislature of Virginia. St Joseph College, a Catholic Institution, was incorporated in 1824; its patronage has been derived principally from the Southern and Western portions of our own country, but materially also from Mexico, France, Spain, England and South America. It was founded by Bishop Flaget in which the Convention adopted we extract the 1819, and is now under the control of the Jesuits. Senator Foote, Joe. Holt, and other men of national celebrity were educated at St. Joseph.

Charity. Its building is situated two and a half miles from town on the railroad. The buildings are large and commodious and the location one of the finest I have ever seen; connected with the college is a tract of land of about one thousand acres. The records of this institution show the names of many of Indiana's daughters. There is

The Bardstown Female Academy, a Presbyterian school, attracts deserved attention by its extensive and commodious buildings and beautiful situation, but the school is temporarily suspended and the admirer of the external beauties turns away with of preserving the Union, and who are in favor of

Our Army Correspondence-The Four- a feeling kindred to that produced by looking teenth Indiana at Ronney - The upon the corpse of one young, noble and brave, slain in battle and beautiful in death.

The St. Thomas Orphan Asylum and Theo-logical Institution located three and a half miles from town, is also a Catholic Institution, and atry as much can not be said of all your profession. tached to this also is a large tract of land. Why Would inform you how the Phillipians received do we not improve by the suggestions of our the compliments paid them in my letter, but our Carholic friends and learn that human nature can never learn to love mere brick and mortar? Besides all these there other respectable educational tutions in and near this place.

We were sorry to quit our comfortable quarexcelled but by few in this country. Among them and prominent are Felix Grundy, John sorry and angry upon our arrival in Romney, Pope, John Rowen, Ben Hardin, C. A. Wickwhere we are stowed and packed away in dirty lifte (the present member of Congress) Governor and disagreeable holes, recently quitted by the and John Allen. James Guthrie was born in this county, was educated and studied his profession lage. The capture of Romney has been three here, but early in his professional career moved several times chronicled by the press of the to Louisville, where with great and known success country, but you must excuse me for saying a he has continued to reside. Allen and Davis both fell in battle, Davis at Tippecanoe, and Allen at We have now quartered in and around the the river Rasin. Hays died about the year 1830, town a large force, with none "to molest or make | is spoken of as one of the most eloquent men of us afraid," but nevertheless, Romney is untaken, any age or generation, but unfortunately his uncaptured, unsubdued, but remains as disleyal towering genius was of little avail to himself or

mountain gorges. The men of stout hearts and vines, among them Rev. N. L. Rice, Bishop Damen and children, remain to hiss treason in our mond, Virginia, and whose family yet reside Why are people suffered to remain in houses, Young Brown, the young man eloquent, reprewanted for protection to soldiers without tents?- He is sharing in the hopes and fears of the South-

A large portion of the citizens of Bards-There is a better time coming. Gen. Reynolds town and the county, perhaps one third, are Cath-

The people generally are quiet in reference to The very house which shelters me while this is written, is kept by Mrs. Canfield, whose busband, a Connecticut Yankee by birth, is now a rebel least, are Southern in their feelings, yet there Captain of artillery, and retreated from the town are many warm Union men and some very ac-

a boy about eleven years old, when asked where his father has gone, replies, "Down in Dixie, and whether native or denizen, permanent resifighting the Yankeer." and the very bread which dent or temporary sojourner, any one may be his wife and children eat is bought with Union thankful for an abiding place where there is much gold-and the house which they occupy is pro- of interest and much of kindness and hospitality. Respectfully, J. V. Bemusdaffer.

Democratic County Conventions. MONTGOMERY COUNTY .- The following gentlefor all purposes must be furnished them by men were selected to represent this county in the charge. Instances might be multiplied until State Convention held in Crawfordsville on the

families in like condition. Why not occupy such John Britton, Joseph Allen, D. A. Shannon, houses by our troops, and give to both officers Alexander Harper, John Corbin, James Wilson and men the opportunity of comfortably provi- J. F. Harney. Andrew Loop, Levi Curtis, Wm.

SPENCER COUNTY .- The Democracy of this such as a common humanity prompts, will not be county at a Convention on the 21st December, regarded in high places, as cruelty to traitors and selected the following gentlemen delegates to

W. B. Richardson, J. W. Lemonds, J. P. Jones, R. S. Hicks T. H. Lynes, J. J. Cavin, G. Barkwell, W. H. Blount, G. H. Balsley, John Pullen, R. L. Crosley, C. Jones, Thompson Blunt, H. Verhoeff, Seth Barrows, W. H. Daniels, Green B. Taylor, Edward J. Evans, W. L. Kanzler, Michael Wagoner, Joseph Wiaman, Wm. Rust, Michael Spaid, Joseph Gentry, J. M. Griffith, Dr. Alsop, James H. Martin, Dr. J. J. Gualtney, M. C. Jones, John Wollen, Jake Spaid, and Dr John Hohl.

HARRISON COUNTY .- The following resolutions were adopted by the Democracy of this county, at a Convention held on the 28th December :

Resolved, That we recommend Hon. Benjamer P. Douglass as a candidate for Auditor of State. as a gentleman well qualified for that position.

Resolved, That all Democrats of this count. be appointed delegates to the State Convention at Indianapolis on the 8th of January.

CLAY COUNTY .- At a meeting of the Democrats of this county, held on the 28th ult., the following delegates were appointed to the State G. D. Teter, A. Donham, J. M. Ellington, E.

seph Dial, W. F. McCullough, E. Pressnell; and were judlined to do so? But wait a little while as contingents-J. H. Modisett, D. Wheeler, J. and a change will occur-traitors will be treated T. Foreman, R. Horton, J. Murbarger, S. Stigler. as traitors should be-and the Union soldier will W. Slack, A. W. Knight, F. B. McCullough, and The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That all Democrats attending the State Convention from Clay county, are hereby

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat in Clay county; if within their ability to do so, to patronize, first, their home organ, the Clay County Democrut, and secondly, the Terre Haute Journal, and the State Sentinel.

FRANKLIN COUNTY .- The Democracy of this rant it, but return Mason and Slidell to a British | county met on the 21st December and appointed a large number of delegates to attend the State

Convention. The Democrat says: The call of the Central Committee brought a goodly number of the noble-hearted Democracy of old Franklin together on Saturday last, although the weather was cold and inclement Every township in the county was represented by a good and true Democrat. The proceeding were characterized by great harmony and good feeling, giving unmistakable evidence that whilst the Republican party is broken into factions, the Democratic, the good old party, taking for its guide the Constitution and the laws, is still fresh and vigorous and making preparations to harl from power those fanatics and one-idead men, who now, in a great measure control our Govern-

SULLIVAN COUNTY .- The Democracy of this county held their convention on the 21st of December, and selected a number of delegates from each township to attend the State Convention. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Abolition wing of the present Administration and of Congress favor the emanan a dozen "Bull runs." Better stand by our cipation and arming of the slaves, as a means of pressing the rebellion: therefore, Resolved, That we as Democrats, loving the let us feel that we have at least maintained our Union and the Constitution above any other consustain the Administration in its execution.

Such is my say. You are not asked to en- ELKHART COUNTY .- The Goshen Democrat says of the convention held in this county on the 28th

It was truly a representative convention, being mposed of the most reliable men in the ranks of the Democratic party, and to a great extent o tical matters is to secure a faithful at omical administration of public affairs. It is a peculiarity of the present movement for mainthining the organization of the Democratic party, that it is everywhere the work of the people and

The following are the delegates to the State

John D. Elsea, Matthew Rippey, Ira B. Wood-worth, Samuel R. Miller, David Logan, Sr., O. H. Main, James H. Schell and John J. Gintner. From the series of well prepared resolutions Resolved. That we view with the worst appre-

hensions, the attempts of certain den icians, to convert the present war for the The church of the same name was one of the first Catholic Churches established in the West— a magnificent structure ornamented with fine paintings by celebrated European artists.

Nazareth was founded in 1812 and incorporated abolitionism a twin brother of secessionism, and n 1829; it is perhaps the largest lemale school in the advocates of that doctrine equally with the new less and under the control of the Sisters of rebels of the South, enemies to the Government.

There is also a Methodist Female Academy ocated here—both these institutions are even new serve the in serve the institutious handed down to us by a ne-ble ancestry against the mad attempts of recreant

a just and economical admin

the following resolutions: the exercise of power not delegated to it, is trea-

Resolved, That we view with alarm and indig- the Journal's canard, remarks: nation the exercise by the present Administration of the power to arrest private citizens without or hearing, and denying them a public jury trial; sonable to suppose that such a society having for to violate the freedom of speech and the press, its objects such unpatriote and unlawful purare necessary to the existence of a free Government, and without them we are slaves.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the emanci-pation of the slaves in the Southern States, either by the action of Congress or that of the military power, upon any pretext whatever. That the power, upon any pretext whatever. That the consequences of emancipation would necessarily be the Africanization of the South and the de-But when the facts were investigated this was

Resolved, That the attempt to compel our gallant army, who entered the service of their country animated by the high, patriotic determination the Democracy or fellowship with them. to lay down their lives if need be for the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, to fight for the mere purpose of freeing the negro and the consequent ensiavement of themselves, should meet with an emphatic protest from every true man. Resolved, That one great means of restoring

lies in the extinguishment of the Abolition party the negro instead of the white man. Resolved. That every Democrat in Tipton county is appointed a delegate to, and is requested to attend the Democratic State Convention to

ized to select the delegates who sit upon the floor of the Convention, and direct and control their WARASH COUNTY .- The Democracy of Wabash county met at the Court-house in Wabash on Wednesday, January 1st, 1862, and organized by calling A. M. Early to the chair, and appointing John McCrea and J. C. Osborn as Secretaries. After appointing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, 1862, and a county committee to serve for the ensuing year, the following resolu-

other Administration in sustaining and preserving the American Union so long as war for that purpose is carried on within the limits of the Constiose is carried on within the limits of the Co tution, but we can not sympathize with Aboli-On motion, it was resolved that as we have no county paper, that the proceedings of this convention be published in the State Sentinel.

tion was read and manimously adopted:

Hancock Democratic Convention. In pursuance of the call of the Democratic Central Committee, the Democracy of Hancock ounty assembled in mass Convention, at the Court-house, in Greenfield, at 10 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, January 4th, 1862. The Convention was called to order by Mont-

omery Marsh, Esq. and upon his motion James l'yner, was appointed President, and Elijah S. Cooper, John P. Banks, Samuel Barret and Beorge Tague, Vice Presidents. On motion, George M. Sample, and Bryan C. Valpole, were cho Montgomery Marsh explained the object of the

neeting to be to appoint delegates to the Democratic Union State Convention, to be held at Inianapolis, on the 8th of Japuary On motion of James L. Mason, two delegates rom each township were appointed, consisting

Blue River Township-Augustus C. Handy, and Simpson Chandler. Brandywine Township-John P. Banks and James Tyner, delegates and Wellington Callier, and A. Potts, contingents.

Brown Township—Thomas Collins and M.

Marsh, delegates and James Dougherty and Wm. Garrell, contingents. Buck Creek Township-John Collins and Center Township-James L. Mason and B. W. Cooper, delegates, and Levi Leary and Jacob Sli-

Green Township-Elijah S. Cooper and David Jackson Township .- Noble Harrison and Burd Lacey, delegates, and B. F. Caldwell and George

Sugar Creek Township.—Reuben Barnard and B. Lipscomb. delegates, and Robert Brown and Earnest H. Fout, contingents. Vernon Township .- Wm. Caldwell and Rich-

On motion, every Democrat in the county who | will be gathered just as soon as the companies are may be in attendance at the State Convention may [full. We regret to learn that Col. Mullen's health east the vote of the county as a unit.

On motion, the delegates were instructed to let inst. east the vote of Hancock county in favor of W. H. Talbott, of Marion county, for Treasurer of State, and Thomas D. Walpole, of Marion coun ty, for Attorney General. On motion, a committee of one from each town- winter, as reported. It is moving, and will strike

ip was appointed to draft resolutions. A. B. Shaw, from the committee on resolutions eported the following: The resolutions are omitted for want of space

ention be published in the Greenfield Sentinel Hancock Democrat, Indiana State Sentinel and Cincinnati Enquirer. Whereupon the convention adjourned sine die. JAMES TYNER, President.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the con-

J. P. BANKS Vice Presidents. SAML. BARRETT. GEORGE TAGUE, George W. Sample.) Bryan C. Walpole,

Henry County Democratic Convention army. The Democracy of Henry county, Indiana, met in mass meeting in the Court house in Newcastle. on January the 1st, 1862. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. E. T. Hickman, President; John Hunt, Sol. Carter, Vice Presidents,

and L. Farley, Secretary.

F. Hoover, J. H. Ice, D. Milikan, C. T. Gough, and E. Johnson, and as contingents, E. Kesler, J. Smith, J. Pearson, Jesse Paul and W. L. Brown, which was adopted.

On motion all the Democrats of Henry county

were declared delegates, who should be in attend-ance upon the Convention. The following persons selected a Central Committee to serve for one year: George Deer, E. Milikan, E. Cooper, J. Mellett, — Alspaw, George Tarvin, N. Mowrer, James Beard, George Whiteley, C. T.

Gough, John Stanley, George Ball, F. Hoover, Nick Mowrer and A. W. Bowslong. On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of published in the Richmond Jeffersonian and State Sentinel.

L. Farley, Sec'y.

That Secret Society. impotent attempt to sustain the imposition it endeavored to practice upon the public in charging that secret societies had been organized in this city and elsewhere for treasonable objects. It professed to know positively that such societies Bully for Indiana —Laf. Courier. The Indianapolis Journal makes a lame and that if it had such information the editor of that ant, a small town at the mouth of the Kanawha print was under obligations as a good citizen to in Western Virginia.

— Lieutenant A. G. Crane, formerly of the Inon the Journal man to publish the evidence that dianapolis Guards, and recently of the 13th Insuch societies are in existence in the places dians, has, we learn, been tendered a Captaincy where he says they have been organized. If he in the regular army. conceals such information, provided he has it, he - Casmener Sungeos Restored .- The Pres is a crime of misprison of treason, and if the inal intent being considered insufficient.

fesses to have, he is amenable to punishment for Tirron County .-- The Democracy of this that offense. We call upon the Journal propri county met on the 28th December, and adopted etors to make good their charge, or they will become disgraced in the public estimation for pub-Resolved. That the safety of the liberties of lishing an infamous slander, made out of whole this nation depends upon the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States as a sucred instrument, by strictly enforcing its provisions, and imiting the sphere of the Federal Government Journal, and it can not escape from general conto the powers conferred by it. That beyond this | demnation unless it makes good the revelations the Federal Government possesses no power, and which it published as true of its own knowledge. The New Albany Ledger, in commenting upon

Now we must be permitted to say that this looks to us very much like a monstrous canardlegal process, convey them to prisons in other a tremendous piece of humbiggery, gotten up and distant States, confine them without a charge to serve some purpose yet urknown. It is unreaand the Executive suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The Constitutional guarantees as without being at once exposed in some one of personal liberty, the freedom of speech and the them. So far as the Democratic party are conpress, and the right of the writ of habeas corpus, cerned, the attempt to render it odious by connecting it with such a secret society as this is pretended to be will be futile, if, indeed, such an attempt is to be made at all.

Our readers may remember that a few weeks struction of its political and commercial value, found and admitted to be all humbug. Such we the inauguration of a desolating servile war, and believe, will be the result in this case But if filling the Northern States with a debased negro any persons professing to be Democrats have population, corrupting the morals of our people, been, or are, engaged in such treasonable work ncreasing our public burdens and cheapening and as is here charged, we hope they will be at once exposed to the gaze of the world, so that they may be known and shunned. No such meu can be, or will be, permitted to speak for

> Military Items. - Col. Willich has buried fourteen of his men up to this date, since his fight on Green

- Since Gen. Dumont issued his proclamapeace and prosperity to our destracted country tion at Bardstown, Ky., Gen. Buell has issued a of the North, and in disregarding and crushing of out their suicidal policy of making this a war for other similar addresses to the public, by Generals or other subordinate officers in his Depart-

- THE LATE FIGHT AT ALLEGHENY .- We meet at Indict apolis, on the 8th of January, give the following letter, published in the Logans-1862; that the delegates so attending, are authorport Phoros. It seems to be an impartial account by a soldier :

CHEAT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT. December 15, 1861. Amos CRILCOTT-Dear Brother: I received yours of the 3d to day. I was glad to hear from you, and to know that you were all well. I am well, but almost worn out with fatigue and expo sure. We have just returned from the bloodiest battle that has been fought in this campaign. We started at 4 o'clock P. M. to attack the rebels on the Allegheny Mountains, about thirty miles dison was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will support this or any her Administration in the control of the cont

The 9th and two bundred of the 2d Virginia attacked them in the rear, under command of Colonel Moody and Major John Milroy. General Milroy attacked them in front with parts of the 25th and 32d Ohio and 13th Indiana. We attacked them on Friday morning about eight o'clock. The 9th charged on them and almost reached their breastworks, when Captain Madden of Company A, who was leading the charge, fell mortally wounded. The rebels then opened fire on us so furiously that our Colonel ordered us to fall flat on our faces, which saved, I believe, hundreds of lives; notwithstanding, several of our men fell, some killed and some wounded. The fight lasted six hours, during which time twelve of our regiment were killed and about fifteen wounded. The Virginians fought bravely and suffered considerable loss. I suppose the entire oss on our side in killed, wounded and missing, will amount to one hundred and fifty

Several of our boys fell within a few feet of me. It was a horrible sight indeed. The balls flew around as thick as hail. J. Banta and I both escaped unburt; but perhaps we are only spared until the next engagement. Let this be as it may. I am ready to follow the stars and stripes up to the cannon's mouth or into their forts. I felt that I would fall when we were advanc-

ing, for I did not see how I could escape their balls. They shot well, and had we not fell down we would undoubtediv have been killed, I think The rebels lost more men than we did. We killed two of their Colonels and a number of their officers. We were obliged to retreat the best we could. The rebel force was about 5,000. We never closed our eyes to sleep from Wed

nesday night until Saturday morning at 4 o'clock J. CHILCOTT. -The great American eagle has come out of the Slidell controversy like a chicken cock after a rain storm-head down and tail half-mast .-Evansville Journal

We concur in the above and will add that it looks like a whipped cock with his comb feathers up, squaking with fear and hunting for a place to hide in .- Terre Haute Journal -The regiment of Col. Mullen is comfortably quartered in the large building of Keyt & Strader, on Water street, where the rest of the regiment

has been poor for a few days; he is now, however, On motion, the delegates were instructed to better, and is addressing himself with vigor to the completion of his command .- Mudison Press, -The Evansville Journal says: "Col. Bridgland's cavalry regiment, on its way from Indianapolis to Kentucky, did not stop at Bedford for the

> the Ohio river near Leavenworth." -CHEERING NEWS .- A special dispatch, dated Washington, January 2, says: General McClellan is better this morning. He sits up and attends to important business. -Gen. McClellan's Disease.-Gen. McClel lan's fever is a bilious remittent one. His physi-

> cian thinks he will be in the saddle in a fort--A PUFF FOR McCLELLAN .- A Washington correspondent of one of the newspapers says it is known that Joe Johnson frequently said, within a few years, that McClellan had more elements of a great General than any other man in the

-FROM FORTRESS MONROE.-We make the following extract from a letter to the Lafavette Courier, dated Camp Hamilton, Va., December 29, 1851:

This Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, as the Newport News boat was on her way to the fort. by Colonel E. Johnson, to be for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to tween the two places, she observed a gunboat; ta s on the 8th inst., to nom. | king it for one of ours, and paying little or inate candidates to fill the various State offices. attention to her, until, to the surprise of all Mr. Johnson discussed the momentous issues of hands, there came a shot from her directly over the day in an able, eloquent and patriotic speech.

The following gentlemen were selected as delegates to the State Convention.

The following delegates to the State Convention. self, when a third passed over her stern, all with

Out any damage.
Those left on the schooner put off in the small boat for the shore—the gunboat coming up and fastening on to the schooner and taking her off a prize. This seems strange work to be perpetrated in the milest, I may say, of a powerful fleet and almost under the guns of one of the strongest artificial forts in the world, but it is nevertheless a fact, as it was witnessed by thousands of others as well as myself. Then the fun commenced One and then another, and finally in all eight gunbouts gave chase, and for an hour or more the firing was very interesting. But the bird had flown, and pershing herself under the guns of Sewall's Point, bid ours definee. There were some two hundred shots fired in all, and the damage not worth mentioning. So ends another of their sharp tricks. Full particulars may vary some from this but not much.

were in operation, and more than this, that the -Stewart's cavelry company, now under comnames of members were known to it. We stated mand of Capt. Kirtly, is located at Point Pleas-

ecomes equally guilty with the parties whom he ident has restored Surgeon New of the 7th Indicharges being organized for objects hostile to the Government, and treasonable in purpose. There hospital stores, to privates, the evidence of crim